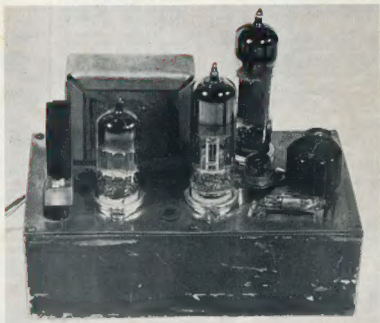


A M A T E U R R A D I O

MARCH 1962



Vol. 30, No. 3



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6C5	5/-	5 a £1	832A	19/6
6C6	5/-	5 a £1	866	32/6
6C8	10/-		954	5/- 5 a £1
6D6	5/-	5 a £1	955	5/- 5 a £1
6E5	5/-	5 a £1	956	5/- 5 a £1
6F5	7/6		958A	2/6 10 a £1
6F6	12/6		2031	5/-
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6G6	7/6	3 a £1	AV11	2/11
6G8G	17/6		DL75	2/6 10 a £1
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6H6	Metal 3/6		EC91/6AQ	10/-
6J6	10/-		EF39	5/- 5 a £1
6K7	5/-	5 a £1	EF70	5/- 5 a £1
6K8G	20/-		EF72	5/- 5 a £1
6L7	5/-	5 a £1	EF73	5/- 5 a £1
6K7	7/6	3 a £1	EY91	5/-
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"AMATEUR RADIO"

JOURNAL OF THE WIRELESS INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIA. FOUNDED 1910.

MARCH 1962
Vol. 30, No. 3

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Parade, East Melbourne, C.S. Victoria. Hours
10 a.m. to 3 p.m. only.

Publishers:

VICTORIAN DIVISION W.I.A.,
Reg. Office: 62a Franklin St., Melbourne, Vic.

Printers:

"RICHMOND CHRONICLE," Phone 42-2419.
Shakespeare Street, Richmond, E.I. Vic.

★

All Correspondence should be forwarded
to—

THE EDITOR,
"AMATEUR RADIO,"
P.O. BOX 14,
EAST MELBOURNE, C.S. VIC.

before the 5th of the month preceding publication. Technical articles should preferably be typed, double spaced, on one side of the paper, signed and numbered. All drawings should be large and done in Indian ink.

★

Issued monthly on first of month. Subscription rate in Australia and Overseas is \$4/- a year, in advance (post paid).

Back copies may be available: enquiries to P.O. Box 38, East Melbourne, C.S. Vic.
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★

WI Broadcasts:

VK3WI: Sundays, 1100 hours EST, simultaneously on 3973 Kc., 7146 Kc., 59.16 Mc. and 145.13 Mc.; Intrastate call-backs taken on 7050 Kc. VHF 1930 hours EST on 59.16 Mc. and 145.13 Mc.; call-backs taken on 3 metres.

VK3WI: Sundays, 1030 hours EST, simultaneously on 3573 and 7146 Kc., 51.018 and 145.55 Mc. Intrastate hook-ups taken on 7135 Kc.

VK4WI: Sundays, 0900 hours EST, simultaneously on 7146 Kc. and 14.342 Mc. Intrastate hook-ups taken on 7135 Kc.

VK5WI: Sundays, 0600 SAT, on 7146 Kc. Relays on 3.7, 14.2, 56.02, 144 and 228 Mc. Intrastate hook-ups taken on 7125 Kc.

VK6WI: Sundays at 0930 hours WAST, on 7146 Kc. Intrastate hook-ups taken on 7085 Kc.

VK7WI: Sundays at 1000 hours EST, on 7146 Kc. and 3573 Kc. Intrastate hook-ups taken on 7118 Kc.

★

OUR COVER

The unit shown, the "Minitran 6-2" is a compact two or six metre transmitter, which is more fully described on page 3.

COMMENT

★

W.I.C.E.N. AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

The recent tragic fires in Victoria served as a grim reminder of the price of complacency—the common belief that an emergency service was unnecessary because the State had been disaster free for a considerable period was suddenly shattered.

Those Radio Amateurs who rose to meet the occasion earned the thanks of the general public by the good work they were able to do under great difficulties.

How much more effective their efforts would have been had they had the advantage of regular practice and co-operation with other emergency services?

Several lessons are to be learnt from this experience. Firstly, the Institute must continue to fight to overcome apathy of Governments and the opposition of Instrumentalities to proper organisation of emergency services.

Secondly, the feeling within our own ranks that unless encouraged by Government activity regular practice by W.I.C.E.N. members is pointless must be overcome.

The most important fact that emerges is the need for enthusiastic leaders prepared not only to organise regular exercises for W.I.C.E.N., but also to sell its services to every organisation with which co-operation would be necessary in an emergency.

In an emergency full co-operation of Defence Forces, Police, Fire Brigades, Red Cross and Relief organisations is essential. In certain cases such as bush fires the Forestry Commission, Roads and Water authorities are involved. Effective correlation of effort place heavy demand on communications.

It is easy for everyone to sit down after the event and criticise the effort and duck-shove the responsibility for failure. However from the Amateur point of view, if every active Amateur took a quarter of an hour per week to practice proper procedure in a properly constituted net, led by enthusiastic and able leaders, there would be no need for heart burnings within our ranks. Furthermore, responsible authorities could not ignore the value of such a service.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE, W.I.A.

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PHILIPS



TRANSMITTING AND RECTIFYING TUBES FOR MOBILE EQUIPMENT

The necessity of telecommunication equipment for sea and air transport is obvious. In this field, telecommunication equipment is often obligatory. In many other fields, however, a need for communication is equally felt, but the bulk and cost of transceivers of usual design has long been prohibitive. Faced with this problem, equipment designers and tube and component manufacturers, working in close co-operation, have gradually developed mobile transmitting equipment that successfully combines small dimensions, low cost, ease of operation, high and dependable performance. As a result, mobile telecommunication equipment is being used on an ever-increasing scale in numerous fields, as, e.g.:

- coasters.
- motor launches of shipping agencies, ships' chandlers, contractors of harbour works.
- small fishing boats.
- tugs (e.g., for direct communication with their tow).
- seagoing yachts and other small maritime craft.
- fireguard for contact with central office.
- taxi cabs for contact with the central point.
- doctors' cars for contact with their base.
- building firms for contact between remote or not easily accessible spots.
- public utility firms for contact with their outside personnel.
- service firms for contact with their personnel on vehicles.
- lonely farms in sparsely populated areas.
- airport vehicles.

Transmitting tubes

PREFERRED TYPES

Further additions to the range of "quick-heating" tubes will be announced shortly.

TUBE OUTPUT IN CLASS C TELEGRAPHY

TYPE OF TUBE	QEQ02/25 Double Diode (60927)	QEQ04/25 Double Diode Triode	QEQ08/12 Double Diode Triode	QEQ03/141 Double Diode Triode (1087)	QEQ04/15 Double Diode Triode (5085)	QEQ03/20 Double Diode Triode (6335)	QEQ05/40 Double Diode Triode (6146)	QEQ05/382 Double Diode Triode (6042)	QEQ06/40 Double Diode Triode (5204)	QEQ1/100 Triode (6 x 150A)	QEQ08/200 Triode	QEQ1/100 Triode (6083)	TEC.2/300 Triode (6067)	QEQ1/300 Triode (6135)	TEC.2/400 Triode	TEC.2/300 Triode
(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
2 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	500	500
20 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	500	500
30 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	500	500
60 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	500	500
100 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	500	480
120 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	475	475
150 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	465	465
200 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	445	445
300 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	400	400
430 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	350	350
500 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	325	325
600 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	290	290
890 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390	180	180
960 Mc/s	5.8 7.2*	7.0 8.0*	14.5 18.5*	14.5 18.5*	26.8 35.0*	48 69*	52 69*	52 69*	90 195	200	132	390	375	390		

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* Intermitter. † "Quick-heating" version of type QEQ03/12 (5360). § "Quick-heating" version of type QEQ05/40 (6146).



THE "MINITRAN 6-2" TRANSMITTER

By VK2ZTM, VK2ZCF, and VK2ZCK

★ An ideal simple rig for a car mobile or as the basis for an exciter for a higher powered unit.

THIS unit was created by a building project plus a change of plans, as Dick VK2ZCF, when building an exciter for 576 Mc., used a 12BY7 in the oscillator chain; the output from this tube tempted him to retune the coils to 144 Mc., add a modulator and the result was the "Minitran 2". These rigs have been used by both Dick and Tim VK2ZTM as mobiles for over a year and in addition they performed satisfactorily on an Interstate trip; several have now been built in VK2.

Reg VK2ZCK suggested that the 144 Mc. unit could be converted to 50 Mc. and its success added the full title to the article, the "Minitran 6-2".

The unit features a twin triode as an overtone crystal oscillator, with the second half acting as a tripler on two metres and as doubler on six, driving the p.a. stage, a 12BY7. This is modulated by a 6BM8, the triode section acting as an input pre-amplifier. Circuit is given in Fig. 1.

CONSTRUCTION

Before commencing the construction, study the illustrated Figs. 2 and 3 which will identify the major parts.

First stage (V1): The slug-tuned former L1 is tuned to the third harmonic of the crystal (8 Mc. for 2 metres; 8.333 Mc. for 6 metres). The L1 former is from the 522 receiver ($\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. slug tuned) from which are removed five turns so that it resonates at 24 Mc. for 2 metres and 25-26 Mc. for 6 metres. Frequency changes of some one megacycle have no noticeable effect upon output or interstage tuning.

[In using an overtone circuit it should be checked, by listening for the fundamental output on a receiver, that the crystal is actually operating in its overtone mode and in the correct overtone. When operating correctly, no output can be heard at the crystal fundamental frequency.—Ed.]

Second stage (V1a): This stage is tuned with a 3-30 pF. Phillips trimmer and the addition of the 15 pF. t.v. type choke at the grid pin, in series with the grid resistor, greatly increases the grid drive. [This is possibly due to

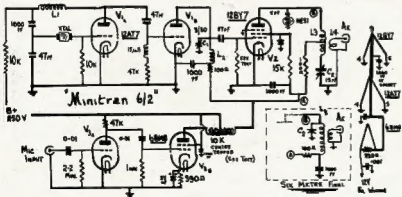
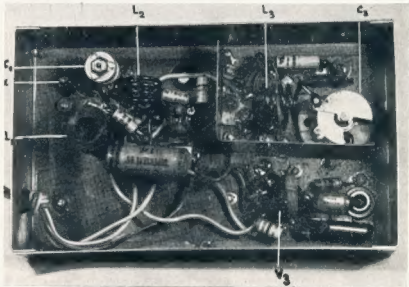
the increased impedance offered by the combined circuit.—Ed.]. In addition this stage is fed with modulated h.t. The plate coil L3 comprises six turns on $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. former of 16 s.w.g. (for 6 metres) and four turns of 16 s.w.g. on $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. for 2 metres. These coils should resonate, with the 3-30 pF. Phillips trimmer, to 50 and 72 Mc. for 6 and 2 metres respectively.

Final stage: This comprises a 12BY7 which is a miniature sharp cut-off pentode normally used as a video amplifier in t.v. sets. Its maximum rating is 300

volts. In normal operation plate 250v., plate current 25 mA., grid 2 150v., with grid 3 earthed. Filaments are on pins 4, 5 and 6 which can be used as 6.3 or 12.6 volt heaters.

Mount the socket and earth the following pins with very short direct connections 3, 4, 5, 9 and 1. A shield is then run across the socket earthed to the centre spigot and the chassis at both ends. The 0.001 μ F. by-pass capacitors, see Fig. 1, should be connected directly from the socket pins and thence to earth by short direct leads. (Note filaments are wired for 12v.; alter if 6v. supply.—Ed.)

The grid resistor for the p.a. (12BY7) is 12K for 6 metres and 47K for 2 metres; p.a. tuning is by means of a 50 pF. condenser (Eddystone 553). The p.a. functions vary according to the band used; on six metres it is used as a straight amplifier, parallel tuned by



L3 (seven turns 16 s.w.g., $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. with an output link L4 consisting of a one-turn link of insulated hook-up wire at the feed point end of the tank circuit (see Fig. 2). However on 2 metres the p.a. acts as a doubler, being series tuned by L3 (four turns 16 s.w.g. $\frac{1}{4}$ " diam. with an output link of one turn of insulated hook-up wire tightly coupled at the centre of L3. The h.t. is fed via a 100 ohm resistor to the centre tap of L3.)

MODULATOR

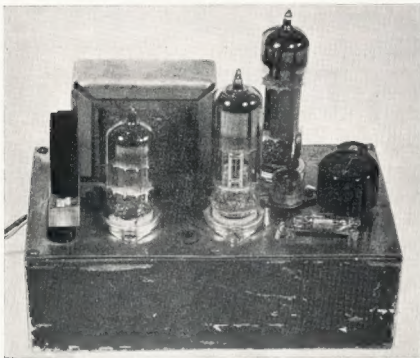
This comprises a dual triode pentode tube (6BM8), one section, the triode, being used as a pre-amplifier coupled to a crystal mike. It is then capacity fed to the pentode section, the output plate of which is fed into a centre tapped 10K ohm speaker transformer

used as the modulator transformer. No gain control is used, thus the higher the output of the crystal mike the better. (Take particular care in using a crystal mike in a car, as the heat will ruin its performance. Never leave it in the glove box nor exposed to the direct sun's rays.)

AERIAL

For mobile work the writers have used a whip aerial fed by 72 ohm co-ax. For 2 metres it is extended to 22", and to 56" for 6 metres; a close-spaced three element beam has also been used. To tune the aerials for maximum power output, a condenser should be placed

- 2 x 47K ohms, 1/4w. (only 1 on 6).
- 1 x 1 meg. 1/4w.
- 1 x 22 meg. 1/4w.
- Capacitors: 2 x 0.01 μ F., 500v. paper.
- 1 x 0.1 μ F., 500v. paper.
- 1 x 25 μ F. electrolytic, 25v.
- 8 x 0.001 μ F. for bypassing, ceramic, 500v.
- 2 x 47 pF. mica 800v.
- 1 x 27 pF. mica 800v.
- 1 x 5 pF. mica 800v.
- 1 x 15 μ H. peaking choke, type VPC15.



GENERAL

Construction and layout is not critical, other than where mentioned. The chassis used for the units so far constructed has been a 6" x 4" x 2" unit, and a shield should isolate all sections (see photograph), particularly between the oscillator, audio, and p.a. sections.

A three-pole two-position wave switch can be used as the transmit-receive switch.

ALIGNMENT

All coils should be first roughly aligned by use of a g.d.o., then when the crystal is inserted the final touching up can be done. The following chart will give the correct frequencies for use on the 6 and 2 metre bands:—

	6 Metres	2 Metres
L1	25 Mc.	24 Mc.
L2	50 Mc.	72 Mc.
L3	50 Mc.	144 Mc.

No indicating meter is used in this circuit as the neon globe, NE51 type, is used for this purpose. To start the neon, whistle into the mike, then peak each stage for maximum glow, and dip the final for maximum light output from the neon, which also serves as a modulation indicator. Incidentally, the use of a 1 meg. resistor, in place of 5 pF. coupling capacitor to the 12BY7 plate, does not appear to have the same loading effect upon the final.

in series with L4 and earth; this is then tuned for maximum output from the 12BY7 p.a. stage.

COILS

Coil details are as follows:—

		6 mx 2 mx
L1 (1/8" diam. ex 522 set)	Remove 5 turns	
L2 (3/8" diam., 16 s.w.g. enamel)	6T	4T
L3:—		
1/8" diam. air spaced, 16 s.w.g. enamel	7T	
3/8" diam. air spaced, 16 s.w.g. enamel	4T	

PARTS LIST

- Chassis 6 x 4 x 2 inches.
- 10,000 ohm speaker transformer, centre tapped.
- Shug former, ex SCR532 receiver.
- Crystal socket.
- Co-ax plug for antenna.
- Microphone socket.
- Three 8-pin ceramic sockets.
- 3-30 pF. Phillips trimmer.
- 50 pF. variable capacitor (Eddystone 563), C1.
- Valves: 12AT7, 12BY7, 6BM8.
- Crystal: 6 Mc. for 2 metres; 8.333-8.5 Mc. for 90-51 Mc. (if operating near band edge check frequency as ordinary type xials differ in frequency when used as overtone oscillators. Normally they run 30-50 kc. low at 2 metres!)
- Resistors: 2 x 100 ohms, 1/4w.
- 1 x 220 ohms, 1/4w.
- 1 x 390 ohms, 1/4w.
- 1 x 10K ohms, 1/4w.
- 1 x 10Kohms, 1w.—R1.
- 1 x 12K (for 6 metres only), 1/4w.
- 1 x 15K ohms, 1w.
- 1 x 47K ohms, 1w.—R2.

EX-MEMBERS OF THE R.A.A.F.

A number of VK2 Amateurs who are ex-members of the R.A.A.F. Radio Branch, and located in the Sydney area, have decided to set up a c.w. net as a means of getting together and keeping in touch and invite all other Amateurs who are ex-R.A.A.F. to join in as the urge takes them.

The net will be known as the "Blue Orchid Net" and will operate on 3535 Kc. at 1000 G.M.T. For the present the nights will be Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. CQ B.O.N. will be the rallying call and it is hoped this net will bring together many of the ex-R.A.A.F. Amateurs whose only contact is during the R.D. Contest each year.

Zero day, March 3.—VK2QL.

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INCREASED AUDIO WITHOUT SPLATTER*

BY JOHN L. REINARTZ

IT is not generally realised, especially in cases where the Class B modulator transformer has poor regulation that a higher ratio of audio output in the positive direction can be obtained if the secondary of the transformer has an additional asymmetric load placed on it through the use of a diode tube and appropriate resistor. See attached diagram.

If the negative voltage excursion of the Class B transformer secondary just equals the plate supply voltage, then the positive voltage excursion cannot be as far because in the first instance there is no load across this secondary at the end of the negative voltage excursion and consequently no voltage drop, while in the second instance there is a maximum load across the secondary as the voltage swings in the positive direction with its consequent IR voltage drop and this subtracts from the positive voltage swing.

Placing an extra load on the transformer secondary through the use of a diode and series resistor so that this combination allows loading only on the negative voltage swing, provides a means for preventing the negative voltage excursion from exceeding the positive voltage excursion to any degree desired.

Adjustment of the resistor value can be such that the voltage and modulating power output of the Class B transformer secondary is even greater in the positive direction than in the negative direction with consequent greater modulation effects without, however, exceeding 100% modulation.

A summation of E_1I and E_2I will show that the requirement of a 50% modulating power for 100% modulation factor is not changed. It is interesting to note that there is a 16% load on the Class B transformer secondary during the negative voltage excursion and an 84% load on it during the positive voltage excursion with respect to the polarity of E_2 . Thus there already exists an asymmetric loading of the Class B transformer secondary during an audio cycle.

The addition of the extra load proposed in B during the negative voltage excursion, if of proper value, results in nearly perfect symmetry loading of the Class B transformer secondary during the negative as well as the positive voltage excursions.

Let us consider a Class C r.f. stage that is to be amplitude modulated. This Class C r.f. stage is capable of a linear plate current increase with a linear plate voltage increase from a value that may be considered to be the d.c. plate voltage E_b to twice this voltage $2E_b$. Thus the plate input will go from E_bX watts to $4X$ watts. Consequently the stage being linear, it can be considered to represent a constant load R , determined by E_b/I_b , I_b being the average plate current and E_b being the plate voltage E_b .

If we now add the modulating transformer to the Class C r.f. stage in the usual manner, shown in A of the attached graph, we can consider the secondary of the modulating transformer E_2 to be the equivalent of E_1 in voltage output, since 100% modulation is to be achieved. By definition, 100% modulation is achieved when $E_1 - E_2 = 0$, $I_b = 0$ and the output from the Class C r.f. stage is zero. Anytime that $-E_2$ is greater than E_1 , overmodulation occurs, no current flow through the Class C r.f. stage since it is a unidirectional valve and the carrier power is interrupted.

Interruption of the carrier power can result in spurious sidebands that interfere with other uses of those frequencies and are to be avoided. These spurious frequencies are also generated when negative clipping is resorted to unless a filter is inserted in the circuit to round off the sharply clipped edges. However, it usually is impossible to re-establish the original wave form, thus some distortion is invariably present in the modulated output. The only reason for negative clipping and subsequent filtering being the desire on the part of the Radio Amateur for an increased modulated carrier output during the positive voltage swing of the modulation transformer secondary, yet prevent the modulation transformer secondary volt-

age swing in the negative direction from exceeding the normally applied d.c. plate voltage, consequently preventing the generation and emission of spurious frequencies.

It occurred to the writer that it should be possible to increase the emission in the positive direction of modulation without the need for clipping in the negative direction of modulation and thereby prevent both overmodulation and audio distortion. As an aid in visualising the action of the modulation transformer secondary and its effect on the Class C r.f. stage, an analysis of the several instantaneous values was made and the results shown as curves on cross-section paper.

Several interesting items not previously detailed in textbooks became clear and obvious. The separation of the total power output due to the instantaneous sum of the d.c. plate and the a.c. modulation transformer secondary voltages into their component factors E_1 and E_2 is clearly shown in the graph. It is also shown quite clearly that while the full $-E_2$ voltage is developed during the negative voltage generation of the modulation transformer secondary equal to the d.c. plate voltage E_b , there actually is no load on either of these two generators. Only when the full $-E_2$ voltage is developed during the positive voltage generation of the modulation transformer secondary equal to the d.c. plate voltage E_b are these separate generators fully and equally loaded.

The load curves for generators E_1 and E_2 are clearly a function of their instantaneous voltages and the instantaneous current I in the circuit system. Obviously E_1 is constant, I varies from zero to $2I$ and E_2 varies from zero to the value of E_b additive, or subtractive. The load curve for generator E_1 is therefore a straight line between zero and 200% load, while the load curve for generator E_2 is a curve in the positive load direction from zero to 200% and a curve in the negative load direction from zero to a maximum of 25% load and continuous toward zero load at its maximum negative voltage swing. The sum of these two genera-

* Reprinted by courtesy of Eitel-McCallough, Inc., San Bruno, California.

				R =	
% E_1	% E_2	% $E_1 + E_2$	% I	% R_1	% R_2 % $R_1 + R_2$
100	0	100	100	0	100
100	20	120	120	83.3	16.7
100	40	140	140	71.4	28.6
100	60	160	160	62.5	37.5
100	80	180	180	52.4	47.6
100	100	200	200	50.0	50.0
100	20	80	80	125	-25
100	-40	60	60	166	-66
100	-60	40	40	250	-150
100	-80	20	20	500	-400
100	-100	0	0	00	-00

Table 1.

Gen. 1			Gen. 2		
% E_1	% I	% P_o	% E_2	% I	% P_o
100	0	0	0	100	0
100	20	20	20	120	24
100	40	40	40	140	56
100	60	60	60	160	96
100	80	80	80	180	144
100	100	100	100	200	200
100	120	120	-20	80	-16
100	140	140	-40	60	-24
100	160	160	-60	40	-24
100	180	180	-80	20	-16
100	200	200	-100	00	0

Table 2.



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The name "General Radio" has been accepted for many decades amongst those who value good equipment. Their latest addition to a very comprehensive line is the new Digital Time and Frequency Meter, Type 1130A. This is a high speed storage, computer type, circuit with a range from "d.c." to 10 Mc., with an accuracy of ± 1 count \pm time base accuracy. The latter is supplied by an external 5 Mc. unit, Type 1113A, with an accuracy of one part in 10^{10} per minute, or two parts in 10^9 per week. The counting rate is signalled by eight decades arranged in tandem, but with a difference; each decade of four can be used independently, one decade holding a count, the other simultaneously counting.



The multivibrator circuits, etc., are on printed circuit boards which can be quickly removed for service; in addition circuit boards can be provided as spares, thus reducing service time.

The equipment features the accepted G.R. finish and the use of two colour contrasts on the panel controls makes interpretation of information an easier task. Extras can be provided for digital to analog converter, a data printer, standard frequency oscillator, servicing accessory, and a frequency converter for measurements up to 500 Mc.

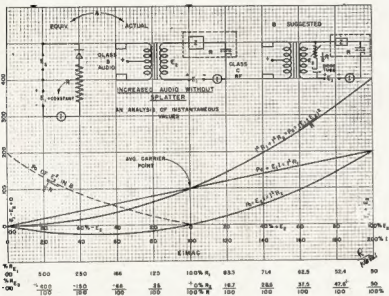
This equipment would be of value wherever accurate time or frequency measurements, etc., are required in a short time interval, as dead time is 20% of the counting interval (2 msec. to 2 seconds).

Full or technical information is available from Warburton Franki offices in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tough Instrument Service Co. in Perth.

series, connected across the modulating transformer secondary so that current flows in this auxiliary circuit only when the voltage swing is in the negative direction is therefore indicated. The value of the resistance we have already determined to be $\frac{1}{2}R$, while its watt rating should be $\frac{1}{2}R \div 4$.

% $E_s + E_g$	% I	% Po
100	100	100
120	120	144
140	140	196
160	160	256
180	180	324
200	200	400
80	80	64
60	60	36
40	40	16
20	20	4
0	0	0

Table 3.



Having noted that the generator E_g sees no load when its voltage equals the voltage of E_s but is subtractive and sees $\frac{1}{2}R$ when its voltage equals E_s but is additive, it follows that no voltage drop occurs in the first instance and maximum voltage drop occurs in the second instance due to the losses that occur in the modulating transformer secondary winding, constituting its own I_r drop and since this I_r drop subtracts from the positive voltage swing, if we can still equal E_s at this point, we must somehow prevent the negative excursion from exceeding E_s by the amount of the I_r drop, otherwise we exceed 100% modulation.

We have now come to the crux of the whole analysis. We require a means to produce an I_r drop in the modulating transformer secondary when its voltage swing is in the negative direction to equal the I_r drop when its voltage swing is in the positive direction. A diode tube with a resistor in

The loading on the modulation transformer secondary when its voltage swing is in the negative direction will now be as indicated by the dotted line in the graph. It will be noted that the modulator system now has a symmetrical loading during the negative as well as positive voltage swing, resulting in reduced second harmonic distortion, full modulation on the positive voltage swing and prevention of over-modulation on the negative voltage swing.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

W.I.A. members are requested to promptly notify any change of address to their Divisional Secretary, not direct to "Amateur Radio."

The UNIMOD Modulator Unit for Tetrode Amplifiers

The Unimod is a controlled carrier screen modulator that is applicable to most tetrode final amplifiers, and which offers the advantages over other types of screen modulators that it allows a higher level of modulation, and a reduced average plate current, which enables relatively high power transmitters to be run from small power supplies, making the system ideal for mobile and field day equipment, where power supply is at a premium.

Using the Unimod a single 6146 may be modulated to approximately 90 watts peak input, and a pair to approximately 180 watts.

A crystal microphone is fed into a 12AX7 amplifier, and thence to a 6C4, which acting as a clamp, not only amplifies the audio, but establishes a d.c. level at its anode proportional to the applied audio. This output is then directly coupled to a paralleled 12AT7 cathode-follower, which applies audio and proportional d.c. to the screen of the final amplifier.

In order to use the unit, a switch must be provided that will permit the connection of a normal screen resistor, or the modulator, to the final.

Adjustment is carried out as follows: The screen is switched to the resistor (c.w. position), and the amplifier loaded as for normal c.w. operation. The switch is then set to connect the Unimod, the p.a. plate current then falling to about a quarter of its c.w. value. The audio gain control should then be adjusted so that normal speech causes the plate meter to kick up to about threequarters of its value in the c.w. condition.

The Unimod kit, which comprises the heavy cadmium plated steel chassis (ready pre-punched) approximately 7" x 13" x 1 1/2" deep, and all necessary parts, wire, solder, and instructions is priced at a new low price of £6 plus 12 1/2% sales tax.

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FOUR HAMS AT NORFOLK ISLAND

During November and December, VK5XK took a holiday on Norfolk Island. At that time there were four VK Amateurs located on the island at the one time—some kind of a record!

The photograph shows (left to right): Arch Hewitt (VK5XK), Ray Hoare (VK9RH), Ray Baty (VK9GP) and Dave (VK2GT). They are all employed in connection with communications. 5XK, P.M.G. Dept.; 9RH, D.C.A.; 9GP, O.T.C. cables; 2GT, D.C.A.



Dave VK2GT was not on holidays but working. He had no rig with him. Ray VK9GP, who is a wag, said, "Well, let 'em drop all the H bombs now. The gang here should be able to manage any emergency in communications." He might have been correct too!

—Arch Hewitt, VK5XK



Amateur Station on Display at Adelaide University

The University of Adelaide Radio Club (VK5UA) will be operating an exhibition Amateur Radio Station at the Adelaide University during the week March 5-9.

Through the courtesy and co-operation of R. H. Cunningham Pty. Ltd. it is expected to have two stations active, one a K.W. "Viceroy"/Eddystone combination, will operate on 40 and 20 metres s.s.b. and c.w., and the other, a Gelo G222-TR/209-R combination will work on 40, 20 and 15 metres a.m.

All Amateurs are requested to make a point of listening for and contacting the stations during 5th to 9th March. Those Amateurs who visit the exhibition will be welcome.

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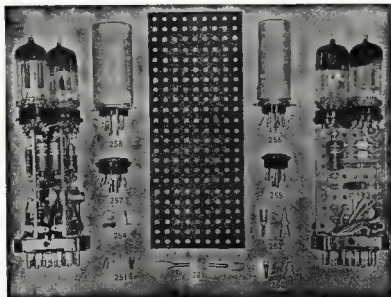
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Correspondence

Any opinion expressed under this heading is the individual opinion of the writer and does not necessarily coincide with that of the publishers.

EARLY 144 Mc. CONTACT

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

The following information, found in "A.R." No. 44, August 1961 under the heading "144 Mc. Digest," may be of interest to those 144 Mc. operators at present active in the pursuit of the "rare-and-catch" band.

In June, 1946 VK4VH heard VK4VW over a distance of 400 miles. The signal peaked 86 and was audible for about 16 mins. VK4VW was using 522 Kc with vertically polarized dipole 34 ft. high, whilst VK4VW used a 522 Kc with a horizontally polarized 4 element beam. A Call Book of that era gave the QTH of VK4VH as Brisbane and that of VK4VW as Sydney. I could not find any further reports that indicated a QSO had followed because of this hearing which was confirmed by VK4VW incidentally.

I found this report most interesting and would like to know if a QSO over this path was ever made on 144 Mc. Surely, in this day of a.s.b. 150 watts and large beams possible on the band it should be an easy contact. Maybe, the present-day 144 Mc. DX man is slipping?

—David Rankin, VK3QV.

VHF—THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ART

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

I read the letter in "A.R." Oct. '61, "V.H.F.—The Present State of the Art." There is very little I can fault in this letter, which should be read by ALL Amateurs, and perhaps it will wake a few complacent ones. The only thing wrong is that the writer signed under a non-de-plume.

Now, I think I was shocked to read a blistering letter from VK3CZC/T, referring to this letter.

Low power is no affront to the chap the other end after all 8-10 watts are only two 5 points down on one's running of the full 150 watts. With reference to disposal equipment, VK3CZC/T was right. I have no fault to find in his paragraphs. In one he says we have no excuse for not running 50 watts or so with the disposal market as it is common to easily converted piece of disposal gear should be banned from the bands.

Now is openly discriminates against low power stations. I hope this is not the general Amateur's attitude. Anyway, how can he tell whether they are low power, they may be high power with their beam in null point. I am happy to work any Amateur whether he uses low power like myself, 30 watts, or high power, whether he is near or far. In another paragraph with reference to using only 500 Kc of a 4-megacycle band, VK3CZC/T states he does look for weak signals.

Then VK3CZC/T letters in general I get the idea that he thinks that his ideas are the only ones that count. He contradicts himself several times in his letter. I think that should be usually taken into account. An Angry Young Man" and think before he writes.

—Rodney Champness, VK3CZC.

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

I have read and re-read Mr. Rechner's letter (Nov. A.R.) and am still at a loss to understand it. The point is that when he is trying to convey

First he says he doesn't discriminate against low power and weak signals. So what?

Then he says either he is discriminating against only 500 Kc when looking for weak signals. Why turn on Kc when you won't work them?

I am sure the Ballarat gang and that well known group of amateurs have by now thrown their bodies over the gap.

I suggest F.E. approach the Frequency Allocation Committee. I think they will be able to Kc the thinking operator does not want to be traded for the 100 Kc we lost in 3.5 Mc. band.

I would suggest that a small portion of a 500 Kc band be set aside for the VK3CZC/T and others of his ilk if there are any! and that Mr. Abernethy listens to them. The conclusion is that Mr. Rechner's letter is that he has proved himself to be what many have thought him to be.

—G. F. Lucas, VK3AL.

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

All VK3CZC/T has raised a couple of matters which have occupied my mind for some time. These concern disposition of stations in the

144 Mc. band frequencies and the difficulty of finding weak DX stations when they are scattered over a megacycle or so. They are scattered so that a station is strong enough to read on a.m. it can be detected by a quick scan over the band—provided the h.f.s. is switched on. However, stations only readable on c.w., i.e. 5S and less, require more searching for, particularly if there is QSB. The really weak DX or super DX usually only out beyond 150 miles is the main problem.

There are two main aspects of the problem. The first is that during DX sessions here in Melbourne, and I suppose most capital cities, there are a lot of stations active—although the DX may hear only one or two. If the DX operator has a sensitive receiver, and the DX most of them are, the chances of everybody being happy are negligible. The Melbourne stations on that crystal or near it, and there are probably a few in the area, aren't happy at causing QRM to the DX. And the DX won't get many contacts unless a few Melbourne stations stay off.

Moral: Stay away from community crystals—they may be cheaper, but you are buying trouble.

The second aspect is that of finding and identifying a weak signal in 1,000 kc of spectrum space, with a rx using 300 cycle b.p. filter—this is the problem of the DX.

The obvious solution is to divide this 1,000 Kc, by 10. If we have to tune from 144,800 to 145,000, the job is greatly simplified.

Hence, to put the DX in a narrow band, this portion 144,000 to 144,100 Mc. be made a c.w.-weak DX band by gentlemen's agreement. Once the top and bottom end of the band are congregated above 144.1 Mc.

One snag of course is that Z calls are not permitted to use c.w.—their a.m. would take up more space.

All the side to weak signal working, large long yard arrays, parametric amplifiers, highly selective rx's place restrictions on the amount of band which can be effectively used. Hence if we are to make progress in this field we must concentrate the DX in a narrow portion of the band.

Any scheme to put the DX up beyond 145 Kc, or even 146 Mc., as I have heard moved recently, is a sheer waste of time. The only scheme with a little co-operation and patience my scheme could be made to work to the advantage of all.

In conclusion, may I say that I cannot understand why Z calls are not permitted to use c.w. C.w. saves an a.f. advantage of 10 db. over a.m. VK3CZC/T says that the use of c.w. signals are only 81 or 82, is really amazing, and besides, it takes up far less spectrum space.

—I. F. Berwick, VK3ALZ.

THE SPACE AGE

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

I have read with interest the new frequency allocation plan and I feel that it is far too badly, thanks to the many people who have devoted time and energy on our behalf. There is one matter, however, I should like to raise, as we all know this is fast becoming the space age. Manned orbital flight has already been achieved. Manned lunar probes are likely within the next year and possibly manned flight within the decade. Radio Amateurs can expect to be working interplanetary DX within a few years. It is therefore most interesting of lunar reflection is already being discussed by Amateurs overseas. The only frequencies suitable for communication beyond the ionosphere are u.h.f. and microwave.

I notice that whilst we have a number of u.h.f. and microwave assignments, in every case the Amateur is placed on a secondary basis to radio local services. I feel that the amateurs should press for an exclusive allocation. As things stand at the moment the most suitable band appears to be 1,350 Mc. As stated in the present frequency plan, the amateur is used for transmission and reception techniques are the only satisfactory ones, it would not require an allocation of more than a couple of megacycles. This would be a most desirable relationship of the v.h.f. band 144-148 Mc. I. 1,350-1,360 Mc. would be suitable. Surely this would not be too much to ask?

—I. F. Berwick, VK3ALZ.

REMEMBRANCE DAY CONTEST

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

My recent letter in "A.R." (Sept. '61) has brought forward a number of comments, most of which have been made "on the air" and more or less in agreement with my own remarks. These were made in all sincerity and not in any way intended to cause amusement. I had intended to let the matter rest for a time in the hope that more reasonable views would be put forward. I realise that the conditions on the Amateur frequencies during the R.D. Contest, and possibly other events of a like nature, are symptomatic of an even more serious problem. In

an attempt to explain this problem, once more I am compelled to take up my pen.

As a confessed amateur, I am sure that I did exist on August 12 and 13, 1961, in howling, seething mass of signals. This was to be expected, of course, in view of the great number of Amateurs operating in the time. My complaint was not concerned with the number of stations on the bands, but with the "rotten QRM" Amateurs operating in the time. My complaint, reflecting on all Amateur Operators.

On close reading of the letter submitted by Mr. Groves ("A.R." Dec. '61), it occurs to me that the reader of this column shares my own sentiments on the subject. However, in defence of people who may not be so fortunate as to have shared the experience with me, I now mention these points which, if taken in heart, could help in solving our various difficulties.

For centuries the younger generations have faced the task, in the field of human endeavour, of repairing the damage caused by their forebears through ignorance, misconception, and billy.

Many of the older and supposedly more mature members of our communities have always been, and will continue to be, either incensed or amused by the idea that the youngsters of the time could possibly improve what has already been achieved. To these I say, that the reputation of the older generation of inordinate pride in the past and hope for the continuance of the status quo, we are in a position to improve our own situation by self-analysis, a dissatisfaction with existing conditions, and the realisation that our own efforts towards improvement will be thwarted, if we do not improve the field of human endeavour, and by the spathy and limited foresight of our predecessors.

Personally, I am very grateful for the benefits which are ours, but let us also be thankful that, stimulated by criticism, we are able to improve on the best of our capabilities and that the criticism is not directed to the condition which are not beneficial to us.

Let us move into 1963 with a critical eye and an unprejudiced mind, and improve the field of human endeavour by the best of our own gentlemanly behaviour at all times.

—Morton P Davis, VK1ANG.

THAT S.W.R.

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

The August 1961 issue of "A.R." contained a reprint of the article, "How important is the S.W.R.?" by "Wun Gee Kew". I regret that, as a result of a clerical error, the reprint of this article (of which I was previously unaware) since it contains the completely incorrect idea that reflected power is necessarily

I would like the trouble to explain why reduced power is not lost except that I have already explained as carefully as I could in an article, "Match, or Not to Match," contained in the Sept. 1958 issue of "QST". Therefore I return to the subject.

On the other hand, I do agree with "Wun Gee Kew's" main point that Amateurs frequently expend unjustified effort in lowering their S.W.R. However, this effort is not justified than even "Wun Gee Kew" realised, as the reader of my article can see.

As a result of this, I would most appreciate it very much if you would print my new QTH in "A.R." as I have made many friends in VK-land, both over the air and in correspondence. My six-month stay in 1959. This QTH (1760 Willowbrook Road, Boulder, Colorado) was one that I acquired in 1954.

—Vardley Beers, W3ECS, ex-W2AWH (Member of N.S.W. Div. of W.J.A.).

RECIPROCAL LICENSING

Editor "A.R.," Dear Sir,

I have been here for nearly a year now, but I haven't been involved much in Amateur radio circles because of lack of reciprocal licensing arrangements.

One thing that has impressed me is the spathy of most of the Amateurs I have met towards the subject of reciprocal licensing. I know that there is an energetic group in W6 working towards this end, but over here I have seen little or nothing in the making of the battles on frequency allocations, where so many of us were actively involved, this spathy comes as a bit of a shock.

My letter in "A.R." has asked a dozen or perhaps twenty Amateurs whether they have written to their Senators in support of Senator Goldwater's bill. I have found that only one has done this. Some say they intend to do so later, in a half hearted sort of way. Others say they intend to do so later, in their real intentions. Others haven't heard of Senator Goldwater's bill. Some don't even realise that foreign Amateurs cannot operate Amateur Stations in the U.S.A.

(Continued on Page 17)

The large amount of recent activity on the v.h.f. bands has once again brought to light the very poor operating procedure displayed by far too many Amateurs. The main offenders appear to be those using v.f.o. and v.x.o. control. Amateurs who use this type of equipment should always check on their own frequency before transmitting, to make certain the channel is clear.

This of course also applies to crystal controlled stations. No frequency is yours exclusively.

It is accepted practice to v.f.o. on to the other station's frequency if you intend to rag-chew, but when calling a DX station you should not block his frequency but call him 10 Kc. higher or lower.

DX stations should make a point of not replying to a station on their own frequency unless, of course, it can be established that the offender is crystal controlled.

Also, when using so-called tail-ending procedure, always clear the frequency as soon as you have finished your contact.

One of the most infuriating offenders is the DX station who tunes the band in oscillating jerks, thereby never giving any indication whereabout he is going to listen. Always tune steadily from one end of the USFJ part of the band to the other before reversing direction.

V.f.o. control is a step in the right direction, but improperly and carelessly used, it can be extremely aggravating and troublesome.

I am more than a little disappointed that there are no notes from Victoria and South Australia this month. I trust that this will improve.

Let me repeat once again, that all news should be posted to the scribe in your State to reach him no later than the second day of the month preceding publication. Scribes should post their notes to reach me no later than the seventh day of the preceding month.—SARZ.

PROJECT OSCAR

Those who took the trouble to submit logs on Oscar I. to the organisers of the project will by now be in receipt of regularly illustrated publications. The best of these contain information to date is that it is hoped to launch Oscar II. some time in April. Greater emphasis is placed on measurements of Doppler shift, but it is stated that high gain beams and antenna tracking systems will be unnecessary. It is possible that two or three information channels may be used. The original c.w. keying will be retained. For some of the measurements two stations should work as a team.

Measurement of Doppler shift demands considerable accuracy if the results are to be of any real use. A technique is described in *QRP* for July 61 which should give some idea of the requirements. However, later, simplified (and tried) techniques are to be described in *QRP* for March 1962. An effort to obtain this issue as soon as possible will be well worth while, and perhaps a start now on the construction of a stable crystal reference may save from 144.96 to 144.90 would be a step in the right direction.

It is noted that in the Feb. 4 newsletter, only two VK stations are listed as having submitted logs on Oscar I. It is a pity that only two of them outside the U.S. Undoubtedly there are quite a few VK logs yet to be analyzed and acknowledged. It is a pity that the stations mentioned in last month's v.h.f. notes as having heard Oscar I. made no effort to track it or to submit logs on matter how slight they may have been. Even a small bit of information is of some value, so how about showing that VK Ham Radio is not technically stagnant? Really, it is not. Do you see it on the Oscar II. map? The support we give these early projects will determine how soon we can participate in things like v.h.f. DX by utilizing the future is only just beginning!—SARZ.

NEW SOUTH WALES

58 Mc. Activity was very high over the Xmas and New Year period, and until the completion of the Ross Hull Contest. Since then nothing! Have conditions really folded up, or are we waiting for the stations waiting for next summer? You can't work DX unless you get on the band.

During this brief period of activity the band was open to all States except VKs on most

days. Most consistent were VKs. The ZLs were there at good strength on most days, the LV sound channel on 50.75 Mc. from Auckland being a good indication of band openings across the Tasman.

The rules of the Ross Hull Contest came in for much discussion at the February meeting of the Group.

144 Mc.: A welcome newcomer to v.h.f. is Muriel 2A1A, well known to the old men of 40 mcs. As reported last month, Bob 3A2E and ZL1AQP had two 7500 QSO on 144 Mc. on 31st Dec. Here are further details. Bob was portable on Mt. McAllister, approx. 20 miles N.W. of Goulburn, preparing to take part in the V.h.f. Mid-summer Field Day, when he heard ZL1AQP at 1235 hrs. S.E.T. Contact was established at 1310 hours and maintained till 1355 hrs. He was in addition at 1400 hrs. when he faded out. Bob reported the signals at 3 and 8 and received 3 and 8. His Tx using a QQQQX-13 was running 13 watts with his and a 3 over 3 beam. Rx was an 8X100 and a 4-tube converter.

ZL1AQP is located in Ashburton and the air-line distance is 1300 miles.

It is interesting to note that the only other ZL contact on 144 Mc. made by Alan Llewellyn was a decade ago, also on 144 Mc. at Ashburton. That town must have something.

At Xmas, Z2PZ went south and scaled Mt. Kosciuszko where he operated portable. He contacted about 10 VK stations and several VKs. A number of Sydney stations were contacted, also Newcastle.

General: The Feb. meeting was very well attended and over 1000 QSO on the standing room was scarce. We urgently need the new meeting hall which is due to be officially opened on 17th March. The meeting on 20th evening was Alan Z2N who spoke about 10,000 Mc. equipment. Alan gave details on converting available disposals gear. In particular the TR-181/AP-30 radio unit recently available through disposals. Alan had his gear for display, also that of Len ZSD. Bob 3A2E also had a good display of gear. There were 20 units in the bands of VK3 Amateurs, and 4 star parabolic dishes available at a very low price, 10.00 Mc. should become popular. With the gear available, 10,000 Mc. is no more complex than 144 Mc.

If you would like to hear a better signal from 3W1, then contact Tim Z2TM and he will find a job for you on Saturday or Sunday at Dural. There is much work to be done on the equipment there and any help will be appreciated.—ZZOP.

QUEENSLAND

Six metre DX has been holding up fairly well but started the gradual slow-down in the middle of January. On 30th Jan. 2000 and 31st Dec. also on the 1st and 11th Jan. Openings to VK3, 3, 4 and 5, also to VK3 occurred on 1st Jan. 1962. On 1st Jan. 1962, on 1st Jan. Over the period 10th to 14th Jan. openings occurred to VK3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 VK3 on 30/1/62, VK3 and 5 on 31/1/62, and VK3 on 1/2/62.

On 6 mcs there are regular skeds being carried out to work maximum distances on ground waves and results will soon be forthcoming.

New station on 6 mcs is Graham EZGM with 5 watts to a modified 82, a dipole antenna and a superregen. rx. He is, however, making a converter to feed into a b.c. set. Welcome to the band, Graham. Another welcome newcomer to this part of VK4 is Merv EZGM, from Alice Springs, who is now going to make his home in the Sunshine Shire.

On the 2 mcs band things are starting to liven up in southern VK4. Dave 4ZAX heard VKs ragchewing on 2 mcs on the night of 11th Jan. but was unable to break in. Ken 4ZBZ, who is a mobile on 3 mcs, worked Z2LP at a range of 270 miles. Ken's small car looks very cute with a 10 cl. yagi on top of it.

February's hidden tx hunt was organized by Alan Z2EP and Malcolm Z2EL who hid it on top of an easily visible hill, the trouble being how to find a way up there. The tx was eventually found by Dave 4ZAX.

The 2 mcs Group meeting for the month took place at the QTH of Malcolm 4ZEL and the usual things were discussed. No decisions were reached and an excellent supper was served.—ZZPT.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Ross Hull Contest has been and gone and we find that most of the activity which was on during the month has slipped away and these number-busting times are not waiting to pounce on anyone who puts a signal on the air.

There was quite a delium on 50 Mc. on the morning when VK2TR/S broke through and he was able to work a very large number of VKs, giving them that much chased-after VKS contact.

We have been carrying out a lot of checks with David BAU, but as yet have not been able to make the grade. Kevin 6ZCB and Lance 6ZBK were portable at Cape Naturalist during the last two days of the Ross Hull Contest and were able to work back into Perth on 8 and 2 mcs with 100 mps. They also worked VK2TR/S whilst portable. Rob 8BO and Frank 8CC were touring the South West during the month and were able to work back into Perth with him and worked back into Perth from down Donnybrook way. He also worked Kevin and Lance at Cape Naturalist.

A new interest has been kindled with the boys at Bunbury and Ian 6ZAL and Ted 6JG are active once again. Skeds are carried out on Sundays at 10 days. They also work 6 mcs so keep a look out for these boys. Brian 6VV in Geraldton has been coming through quite often on 6 mcs very often a good phone copy, but sometimes only c.w.

Two metres has still got quite a number of stations operating and the skeds between Mole and Wally 6WG are carried out during the week-ends.

Rod 6ZDB and Wally 6ZAA have now started to work c.w. and on daylight hours it seems to be performing ok well, however the air from the vacuum cleaner is about 100 degrees before being blown on to the final tube!

Next meeting will be on 18th March and will be D.C.A. Amateurs' Room in Guildford Road, Mt. Lawley. Everyone welcomed, in closing, would like to welcome Pat 6ZB and 6ZC and all the other VKs and any others who may have escaped my notice.—SARZ.

TASMANIA

Early Jan. provided some reasonable 6 mcs DX—although not as consistent as the previous month. VK3, 3, 4 and 5 on Jan. 1, 2, 4, 10 and 11. On 10th Jan. 1962, on 10th Jan. 1962, on 13th and 13th much better, Melbourne stations were contacted from southern VK1 around 1230 hours on 13th, 13th and 13th.

During the morning of 19th, VK3, 3 (Melb.), 4 and 5 were contacted—the best opening to VK3 for the season. A VK3 was heard as was also a weather. On 31st Dec. and 1st Jan. TBQ worked 8AU on c.w.

Only other openings worth mentioning were those between Leamington and VK3. 13th worked 13 VKs on 14th—mainly in the Melbourne-Geebung area; following night also open to other VKs. 13th active on 13th and 13th.

TDK. Open again on 23rd. To this time nothing had been heard of East Victorian stations and none of these openings noticed by Hobart stations were having had the cold interior of the vehicle.

An effort was made to operate from Mt. Wellington (near Hobart) for the Jan. VK3 Field Day. The weather was very rainy with high winds and extremely dry conditions made it impossible to raise a mast sufficiently high and the warmth of the LV. control room was too much for the cold interior of the vehicle.

Believe TLZ and TPT were considering operating from Mt. Wellington 1st near Lake Tassie for the Feb. Field Day—hope this proved possible.—TZAO.

PAPUA

Activity on 6 mcs is quite high here, with myself (8AU), Murray 8CK, Gordon 8NW (operating mobile from all the choice high spots around town) and Paul 8ZBV. I have only received 1 report from overseas for VK3 and was operating during the latter part of the Ross Hull Contest as VK2TR/S, however have now got the old 6 mcs back again.

(Continued on Page 12)

SIDEBOARD

Phasing, Xtal Filters, Balanced Mod., Linear Amps., Vox

Sub Editor: BUD POUNSETT, VK2AQJ,

6 Alice Street, Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE FOR THIS PAGE DIRECT TO THE SUB EDITOR

A DIFFERENT KC1

KC4USP sounds very much as though it is another of the American Antarctic stations which have been so plentiful this summer, but this is not so. KC4USP is located on the U.S.S. Vance, stationed 1,000 miles south of New Zealand on the air route between Christchurch and McMurdo Sound. The prime duty of this ship is to act as a navigational beacon and communications relay station for aircraft flying the long hazardous route to and from the Antarctic. In addition to this, the U.S.S. Vance reports the weather conditions and carries out oceanographic surveys. The ship is crisscrossed with radar and communication facilities and it is interesting to note that voice communication to and from the aircraft on h.f. employ single sideband. In addition, s.b. is used on voice circuits to McMurdo Sound and New Zealand. R.T. and C.W. is used to pass traffic between the two terminals while c.w. is employed for the Hawaii-U.S.S. Vance circuit. Who said c.w. was out-moded?

Syd., the KC4USP operator, is the chief radioman on the ship and has had 14 years in the U.S. Navy in various parts of the world. If you are at all interested in air or marine communications you are in for a very interesting contact if you look for Syd at the high end of twenty.

AN R.F. PHASE SHIFT NETWORK

From Mac VK3AZM there comes a very simple circuit for obtaining the necessary 90 degree phase shift for your new or old phasing s.b. generator. This is a network which is extremely simple and you are assured of excellent results without having to use expensive equipment to accurately measure fixed capacitors.

Fig. 1 shows the method of coupling the output of a crystal oscillator to the network. This allows the oscillator to be placed at any convenient place away from the balanced modulator output coil which greatly assists in obtaining better carrier suppression figures.

XTAL OSC

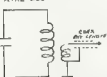


Fig. 1.—Coupling from Xtal Oscillator.

The r.f. phase shift network is shown in Fig. 2. R1 and R2 equal the value of impedance of the co-ax cable used. 50 ohm co-ax is used, 30 or 47 ohm 1 watt 5% carbon resistors will be required. C1 and C2 can be 8% mica capacitors and the required value can be calculated as follows: $C = \text{equals } 1,000,000 \text{ divided by } 3\pi Rf$ where C is in pF., R is in ohms, F is in megacycles.

Tracing a practical example for a 9 Mc. phase shift network:

$C = \text{equals } 1,000,000 \text{ divided by } (3 \times 3.14 \times 9 \times 10^6)$ which is approximately 350 pF. If you wish you can save yourself the problem of the maths by looking at the Reactance-Frequency Chart in the A.R.R.C. Handbook. Radio Handbook and read off the capacitance that has a reactance of 80 ohms at 9 Mc., this will give the same result.

C1 and C2 can then be 350 pF silver mica 5% (or less) capacitors but for those who wish to obtain the ultimate in performance from



Fig. 2.—R-F Phase Shift Network.

this network, C1 can be made up of a 270 pF. capacitor in parallel with a 3-20 pF trimmer. The rest is made up with stray capacitance. The trimmer is then used to obtain optimum r.f. phase shift and hence best sideband suppression.

THE LAW IN CANADA

The January 1963 "QST" has some interesting information on bandwidth and power input measurement regulations in Canada where the Department of Transport is the licensing authority. It is also worth noting that except for the legal limit figure, the U.S. F.C.C. definition is the same. Quoting from the Dept. of Trade Radio Regulations:—

"Section 44 of the General Radio Regulations, Part II., contains a tabulation of the frequency bands and types of emission which may be used by stations in the Amateur Experimental Service. It should be noted that the emission designator A3 is construed to include all forms of amplitude modulated radio-telephone emissions, including double sideband emission, e.g., full carrier (A3B), reduced carrier (A3A), suppressed carrier (A3J), independent sideband (A3S). With regard to bandwidth, Amateur Stations using amplitude modulated double sideband (or independent sideband) emissions are permitted a bandwidth of 8,000 cycles (plus-minus 3,000 cycles), whereas with single sideband the equivalent bandwidth is only 3,000 cycles.

"Section 46 of the General Radio Regulations, Part II., provides that the d.c. power input to the plate circuit of the final amplifier stage shall not exceed 150 watts (unless further restricted by Section 45) and Section 50 thereof requires that meters of 'standard accuracy' shall be permanently installed where the d.c. power input of an Amateur transmitter exceeds 400 watts. Noting that these restrictions relate to the basic types of emission designated in Sec-

tion 44, it has been decided to interpret the limitation of Section 46 with respect to single sideband suppressed carrier emissions in the following manner:

"The d.c. power input to the anode circuit of the radio frequency stage supplying power to the antenna system of a single sideband, suppressed carrier transmitter, as indicated by the plate voltmeter and plate milliammeter, shall not exceed 750 watts on voice peaks, provided the plate meters used have a time constant not in excess of approximately 0.5 second (readily obtainable) and the linearity of the transmitters has been adjusted to prevent the generation of excessive sidebands."

WHY?

Who is doing what? Well, here in the Canberra district, ISB has left the pile-ups on 30 for the quiet pastures of 40 metres. Having a rare prefix is not all beer and skittles and Stan finds the 7 Mc. band very relaxing after being chased all over the top of 30. Harold 1GU still continues to battle the static of summer 80 metres and talk to a few of his old mates. Peter 1FE is almost there with his phasing exciter, and his near-neighbour, Les 1FI, is getting the rx side of sideband tidied up before beginning work on a W2EWL exciter—very wise move.

At 2AQJ a band-switched final is nearing completion with a pair of grounded grid 811s as amplifiers. Not far from Yass, IXP at Gunning, has been working the DX on 30 m. Bob had some troubles with his home-brew but, after getting lots of help from various of the gang, has things going very nicely. Sydney has a visitor, in the person of Johnny 4DD, of tropical Townsville. He is staying with IADC and brought along his recently finished copy of a 1780. Johnny is very pleased with his efforts and we hope to be able to give you the details at a later date.

Reg Brook, VK3AL, at the controls of his mobile sideband rig.

VHF NOTES

(Continued from Page 13)

Equipment in use here as follows: BCK, 15w. to 2228, 4 el. yagi and xtal converter; BNW, 1445-1915, 12th Jan. open to VK2 and VK3 from 1415-1700. 2w. to 5149, 4 el. yagi and xtal converter; 82BV, 2w. to 8405, indoor dipole and xtal converter; Frequencies: 8AU, 54.85, 8CK just above 50.1, 8NW 50.5, and 8ZBV with v.f.o. around 50.68-50.1 Mc.

First opening after my return here was on 31/12/61, opening to VK4 from 1400 to 1730 (all times R.A.S.T.). On 4th Jan. open around 1800 to VK2, 18th Jan. open to VK1 (Inverell), VK3 1945-1915, 18th Jan. open to VK2 and VK3 from 1415-1700. Then the big day—34th Jan.—opened at 1200 to VK3, at 1237 VK6 started to roll in I had 16 VK3 QSOs, 1330 8AU was in, and became remained open to VK4 right through to 1900 hrs. Next opening was on 10th Jan. to VK3 and VK4 1800-1845. On 18th Jan. open to VK4 at 1740, VK2 at 1800, and VK3 1830-1830. 20th Jan. open on VK4 1630-1800. 31st Jan. 4ZAZ in at 0840, then nothing till 1000

when 8AU's auto keyer heard at 89. 8AV wkld. at 1815. 25th Jan. 1ZAO in from 1700, wkld. at 1742, then open to VK4 to 1820.

Activity on 2 m. is restricted to myself with 15w to 6360 on 144.85 Mc. and 8ZBV on 144.1 Mc. with 150 milliwatts transistorized tx and his indoor antenna. I now have a 8 el. yagi up on 144 and it is hopefully pointed to VK4. There are tentative plans for an effort to work Dana 4ZAX when he comes to Cairns around June. We hope to have 100w. and two stacked long yagis at an excellent QTH several hundred feet on a cliff overlooking the sea to the south. 8CW4 operators are anticipated to be used in a hot converter and we have hopes of being able to make QSO with VK4. Who knows, it may even be possible to work much further south than we at present anticipate. I am willing to stake anyone as of now who is interested in a possible 144 Mc. QSO, but the equipment to be used later in the year will be far superior to present gear.

Am listening for ZLS on 51.0 and up and if I hear any and cannot raise from 20.00, I will QSY to their band as I have a rock for 51.4 Mc. 8AU.

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As is customary at the January meeting, the election of Federal Councilors for the ensuing year was held. Two nominations were accepted, that of the retiring Federal Councilor, Pierce Healy (2APJ), and that of Jim Corbin (2YC), who had held that position some years past. After the ballot was taken it was announced that Pierce Healy (2APJ) had been re-elected to the post. Members wish Pierce all success in this position.

The Adams Trophy was then presented to Vic 2VL by the President. This trophy is presented annually to the member of this Division who writes the best article for "Amateur Radio" during the past year. Vic's article, "A Reference Shift Modulator for Builders" was judged the best for the year. This appeared in October 1961. We suggest that more of our members endeavour to win this trophy in the coming year, and you may be sure that your article will be appreciated, not only by the members of all Divisions, but by the Magazine Committee who would like to see more such articles from the pen of Amateurs.

A recent licensee, 2ZCH, spoke on the excellence of the A.O.C.P. classes which are supervised by our Class Manager, Cnr. 2FR, and not only tendered his personal thanks to Cnr., but also spoke on behalf of all those who, having taken the course, have attained their licenses as a result of his efforts on their behalf. We feel sure that there will be many applications for the new course which commences at 14 Aitchison St., Crowne Nest, this month.

HEADQUARTERS OPENING

As many members are aware, the builders are, despite the inclement weather of the past two months going well ahead with the alterations at Aitchison Street. It is envisaged that the new meeting hall will be officially opened on March 17, 1963. This will represent a great advance to this Division, and will enable future Councils to organize their meetings and other activities in our own premises.

AGENDA ITEMS

Any agenda items which members would like presented at the Federal Convention, which will be held at Perth at Easter, should be sent in to the Federal Councilor, Pierce 2APJ, immediately. If discussions are heard from time to time are any indication, there must be many such items which should take their place on the agenda.

SLOW MORSE

The Slow Morse transmissions are conducted nightly on 350 Kc. under the supervision of Frank Pearson. The many members who will be taking the A.O.C.P. Course and the A.O.C.P. Correspondence Course will find these transmissions, which are conducted by a roster of members, invaluable in their efforts to attain a full ticket. Transmissions commence at 7.30 p.m. nightly.

DX DX LUXE

One of the most unusual of DX contacts occurred recently when Dudley 2DQ, of Broken Hill, made contact with a station operating subminiature mobile. The station in question was operating, we understand, in the Puerto Rico area, and was submerged with a whip antenna only a few feet above the water. A contact of some duration was made by Dudley who uses only about 50 watts and has a dipole antenna. This contact was reported in the National News Bulletin on at least two occasions, bringing the Amateur Service to the attention of listeners. The mode used... k.k.h.

HUNTER BRANCH

Having now partly recovered from my yearly six weeks' hibernation I once again greet all my faithful readers, or was it reader. Having made all kinds of plans as to what to accomplish in the holidays, I promptly forgot the lot and rested, again. However, I was awakened from the just sleep by three lakeside characters who wished to travel to the big smoke and the Annual Dural Convention. And these said persons were Harry 2AFA, Bill 2ZL and Belmont Bob, and the driver who shall remain anonymous. On arrival we noticed that many other Hunter Branch chaps had the same idea. Those recorded as being present were our President 2AYF, Les 2RJ and Sylvia, Bill 2XT, Ern 2FP, Stan 2AYL and Fred 2AEZ.

A welcome goes out to a new member of the Branch in the person of Rudy Melnsma, an ex VK4, now living in Mayfield. Although the Postmaster General does not agree to a reciprocal issue of license, Rudy is not going to be deterred and intends sitting for the one which as soon as his QTH problem is solved. Although no notes appear for the Booragoo High School Radio Club in this issue I must here record the generosity of Rudy who has kindly donated a great deal of useful modern tubes, some display items, a multimeter and assorted items which will prove very useful.

I have noted that Des Mills, of South Cardiff, has his car but the crystal ball tells me not what it is. Our President recently visited the VK3 domain and found that the 3 mx activity in that neck of the woods was just right. DX was no good that Stewart was able to work two VK3s, establishing a station-to-station distance of 305 miles. At the home QTH, the 50 Mc. rig has been persuaded to keep off the frequency of Channel 2 and this means that 8 mx can now be worked while the family was using 1.v.v.—a most satisfactory domestic arrangement.

During the holidays, Max, Harry 2AFA and Keith 2AXX visited the motor ship Anuly in Newcastle and there met Alex, ex 2AKJ, and now 4KX. Much was the surprise all round and Alex wonders if such a thing has happened before. The locals were treated to a grand tour of the ship with Rudy and Alex as couriers. Of especial interest was the radio room where 332 rc's are used. Thanks again in Rudy and Alex.

Gordon 2ZSG is reported to be ready to go on the air at the earliest possible moment, or on 4th March, whichever is the sooner. You of course will recall that on 4th March the r.f. begins radiating from the hills beyond 2AQR where already a 450 ft. mast may be seen from practically anywhere in the zone. Mac 2ZMO has built himself a standby rig for any eventuality which may arise. Key 2ZKW at Mairland is using the frog of 145 v. Mc., so you DX chaps may take a listen for him there.

At last the Sydney barrier has been broken by Ian 2ZIF, who has worked that fair city on 2 mx. Although not transmitting on 2, Les 2RJ listens on this band and there are hopes that he may one day join the gang in Newcastle which now numbers approx ten. This is a good percentage of all active members in the area. John 2ZIG reports that he heard a VK4 twice on 144 on Dec. 21 and was so elated that he took a holiday immediately to Nelson Bay, calling to see the local apothecaries en route. Muriel 2AIA is celebrating her victory over 2ZL and 2AQR in the 3 mx race.

Since the 2H.5S note writer has now been exiled to Sydney where he is in training on equipment supplied by Mr. Davidson. As he lives only a few miles from 2AQR, I expect some startling transmitter developments shortly.

Will you please take note that the next meeting is the A.G.M. at which anything is

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likely to happen, including the proverbial easel painting contest between past and present. As a result, the contest is a hilarity such as rigged elections, loud shouting and playing the flute, to mention but a few. If you would like to join the fun for all, we will have words of wisdom from our President, then come along, but bring your shin pads, to the University of M.S.W., Newcastle College, Tyneside, NSW. The contest will be thereabouts, prepared to be elected to any position. And take further note that no election holders will be allowed to be present south by order of the Sergeant at Arms, T. V. Hoss. See you there, T3, 2AIXC.

CENTRAL COAST ZONE

During the holiday season we have had visitors from star including Bruce 3BM and Tom 2AOG. This latter gentleman was active on 80, and on 1 mhz including mobile operations with 1 1/4 watts input. Many stations in Sydney were worked at 80 from a suitable location near Gosford. Ken 2ANU enjoyed his holiday at Terrigal and was able to pick up a few hints on sideband tx'ing by visiting local shack. His mobile rx complete with xtal lattice filter must be a superb one. With the aid of a compass, antenna and next wiring. He operates mobile on 40. The Gosford Radio Club lecturer for January was your scribe 3ON. Great interest was displayed in the lecture on the subject of Quesada construction. A short tape presented to illustrate the lecture accidentally prevented the voice of the lecturer from being heard. Bob 2JIN said he was amazed at the quality obtainable with s.s.b. on a good rx as demonstrated on the tape. Does anyone have a second hand 73AA for sale?

At this stage the wish to thank Mrs. Collett and Major IRU for the Christmas party complete with delicious dishes. Ruth's cooking is quite renowned.

Alec 2AAK and XYL Mona have moved into their new home on the Mountain at Kulnura. A warm up welcome from all of our members of backwoods road. Alec is transferring his activities from Avoca and concentrating in the area of the Mountain. The 2AAK has moved from Long Jetty to Killarney Vale and is back on 40 phone. His masts were dismantled by a number of willing helpers from the Gosford Radio Club. 2AAK and 2AIXC with his HTX1 and should be heard more frequently soon. I heard rumours that he was out of the area. The 2AAK is now on 40 and 80 mhz. One of the keenest members in the club is Len Miller, aged 40 years, who listens on his newly constructed five-tube superhet. He has a 2AAK and a 2AIXC. He does not miss what the sideband men are saying.

Contacts with W sideband stations on 7300 to 7400 kHz have been fairly good. The static is not severe. Between 1700 and 1900 local time they monitor 7300 to 7410 Kc. for 7300 and 7410 stations. Some W sideband operators use dipole only 30 feet high! A number of 2 mhz xtal have been distributed and soon there will be a rush of activity in the Gosford area. On this band John 3JY (formerly 2ZJ7) has had a successful mobile holiday by caravan to the Snowy Mountains, Murray, Victoria, Balarat, Melbourne and the 2 Buffalo. He was kept with several Gosford stations over three weeks of operation.

BLUE MOUNTAINS SECTION

The January monthly meeting was well attended with 19 members at Lawson on 30th. There being no lecture and little business, the meeting was a pleasant surprise. It was continued for quite some while, which included the operating of the club at providing the first contact for 1963. At this stage I must apologise for the absence of notice in the past issue relating to our Xmas meeting and party which turned out most enjoyable. On this occasion the 2AAK gave a few hints.

"How to get the most out of your car, with almost no cost."

Bob Walker set for the last A.O.C.P. exam. He is now active and is busy setting up on 2 mhz with a Galuso v.f.o. with xtal, using same as it should be used. Bill 2HJZ has been on holiday. He is now back and is looking for a good time. Jack Ferris is looking for customers who might require the services of his just completed 5 in. x.p.o. after bringing a few bugs. He is now active in a city radio supplier, Jay Zylstra buying up, so looks like Jay is busy with a secret weapon, may be.

Bob 2ASZ had a break through on 2 mhz from near Goulburn across to ZL land, pity you could not hold him for a while, but no doubt a very satisfactory result; congrats. Band activity here at yours truly's has been very poor including a burnt out power supply. All bands including 2 mhz are quiet. Everybody will be pleased, what no ham! Don 2AHT is joining the mobile ranks with 7 and 144 Mc when he completes a few more

ends—good for you, Don. Jack 2ADF is blowing the spiders, etc., out of his Galmv d.c. rig with no loss of time. Ken 2ZVW went to a bush fire brigade meeting the other night, am not up with the latest news but all seems to be going well successfully. 2AIFZ has retired from 2 mhz and is busy on 6 mhz raking up all the DX. T3, Ron 2ADA.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Activity in VKI land has been rather quiet since Xmas. Brian 1KX has been on a quiet holiday down the coast and found that he had either to leave his superhet or 2AIFZ has a rig, so weakened and was off the air for three weeks. Merv 1ML also has been away but is now back on side air. David IDQ spent some time on building and erecting a 60 ft mast. Local Amateurs are sitting waiting for our local controllers to make some pronouncement which will be taboo completely and this may make it difficult for the v.h.f. enthusiasts. Looks like some battles to come with v.l.v. on the horizon in a few weeks.

Interesting bit of b.c.i. being caused by Ron 1JL. Character who claimed to know the game inside was getting 100 c/s on a 200 c/s band at a distance of 10 yards on an alleged "hi-fi" set. Tests revealed that the b.c.i. was really solid but "the other side" was a second hand 200 c/s aerial, toroid, condenser and germanium diode coupled to the pick-up input. Crystal set owner was rather hostile until it was suggested that he try a portable R.I. Remarkable change of attitude suggesting some dislike by complainant of a visit by R.I. No further trouble now, but complainant must get to pay his licence fee. How crazy can you get—100.

VICTORIA

At the February meeting three excellent films were shown by courtesy of Mullard Australia Pty. Ltd. They dealt with the discovery and use of the vacuum tube, the development of a genius electronic system for counting small particles, and the manufacture of frame grid tubes.

The Secretary, Michael Owen, then explained the main points of the proposed Articles and Memorandum of a Federal Company with the object of uniting the interests of the members in this important matter. A motion supporting the Council's moves was put to the meeting and carried.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, 7th March, in the Radio Theatre, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, where Mr. John Hill of Electronic Industries Ltd. T3, SAEL.

SOUTH WESTERN ZONE

With the holiday period over, things will be back to normal. Still very little in the way of news. I have had a few visitors. Roy 3ZPM, who will be sporting a new call by now; Bill 2ZEL, who was portable on 144 Mc. at the local camping ground, also 2AIXN who had just been up to see the M.O. and had some pictures taken.

Bush fire nets have not had much to do in this district so far. Very little local action; they all seem to be building or making alterations. I have a 2WV on 2 mhz with a 2AIXC and with 1, 2, and 6 mhz beams on the top. He can hear the 6 mhz Melbourne kids now. 3PK may view from the top. It is a good idea to be on the air. He is the only one who is game enough to have a look. We are hoping to see plenty of a.w.f.s. at their Convention here in March. 3-4 T3, 2AIXN.

MOORABEE AND DISTRICT RADIO CLUB

The weekly Monday night net by club members on 80 mhz is proving very popular, as many as eight have been on the frequency. The idea behind the project is to let Amateurs throughout Australia know something about our club, our members, and what we do, and the net is not confined to members only. Anybody wishing to operate is welcome to break in at any time and contact any of the regulars. This is a good opportunity for anybody chasing our Honorary Membership Certificate. As you may or may not know, if you have been a member for a certain time, you are eligible for this handsome certificate. Look for the net on approx. 3.30 Mc. every Monday night from 8.30 m. to 9.30 m. with a 2 mhz beam. 15 members were split out for the National Field Day and were split into three parties operating from Wonga Park near Crookston, all bands, including 2 mhz were covered, but as these notes have to go to press before the actual day, more will be written about our effort next month.

A few personal notes may be of interest at this stage. Bob 2NZ has gone s.s.b. with 2 Collins to Harold 2AFK is still in process of building, erecting masts, but still time to be control station 2APCF for the net on 80 mhz. Peter 2KX has been holidaying in ZL. 2L 3LC has changed QTH, for those interested, the new address is 1534 High St., Glen Iris. He is still active on 2 mhz. Eric has moved on to QTH. Ken 3ACS entertained club members to a barbecue in his grounds on 24th Feb.

Kevin 3AKD has been busy revamping the club to which he has given to have the air from the club room this month. Laurie 3CH is more interested in hi-fi at the present than in radio. The 2 mhz net is still active on Mc. phone and c.w. New member, Kerry 3AXT, has altered shift and operates from his home QTH. Max 3DF and Bob 2AIXC did a good job of house cleaning about the recent bush fires. Good luck to them. T3, 2L.C.

QUEENSLAND

GENERAL NEWS

First Sunshine State news this month comes with some disappointment. At the January Council meeting held on 8th at the Institution of Engineers, Queensland, which tended to the resignation from Qld. Division Presidency and his resignation was accepted with regret. All hope he'll enjoy his brief holiday in the States. This was the first meeting held in rooms instead of in private homes, a system which does not impose on the members.

At the meeting, W. Jehn was appointed organiser of a listeners' group if he be willing to act. Nominations were called for 13 Division Council members. Don't sit back and leave it to the other chap this year, Queenslanders! YOU have your right. Use it.

Attendance of 10 out of 11 Councilors at the Feb. meeting on 2nd was a good effort and lots of decisions resulted after much discussion. Among these were that two 2S Mc. crystals should be returned to 714 Kc. 7105 Kc., and another of 7171 Kc. be made available for the 20 mhz band, both for use by 4WL. Also concerning frequency, we hear a member in a visit to VKI and has dropped a couple of hints to try to keep 7105 Kc. clear on a Sunday morning during the 4WL broadcast.

The meeting appointed Vince 4VJ organiser of the Engineers' Convention which is to be held on April 13, 14 and 15 at Alexandra Headland on our famous and just as sunny near North Coast. Council members' names will be published in QTC in line with modern business practice to save the members from being misled by the present Council to organise a dinner.

Stan 4SA is the organiser of the Jamboree of the Air this year—that event near the end of the year that brings to the microphone again voices of some Amateurs rarely heard, as well as saving the way for new members. The event this year is certain to be a great success. At Rockhampton, Frank 4FV sought approval for a mass radio set-up in the city using unclean pieces of radio equipment, three or four sets. Call it a jamboree. Future prospects will not be posted unless requested, but members' names will be published in QTC in line with modern business practice to save the members from being misled by the present Council to organise a dinner.

For the following, our inward QRL man, Jack 4JF, might have some interesting pieces of material about 8 in. by 1 in. 4ZRL, 4ZRO, 4ZDA, 4ZDB, 4ZDC, 4ZDE, 4ZDF, 4ZDG, 4ZDH, 4ZDI, 4ZDJ, 4ZDK, 4ZDL, 4ZDM, 4ZDN, 4ZDO, 4ZDP, 4ZDQ, 4ZDR, 4ZDS, 4ZDT, 4ZDU, 4ZDV, 4ZDW, 4ZDX, 4ZDY, 4ZDZ, 4ZEA, 4ZEB, 4ZEC, 4ZED, 4ZEE, 4ZEF, 4ZEG, 4ZEH, 4ZEI, 4ZEJ, 4ZEL, 4ZEM, 4ZEN, 4ZEO, 4ZEP, 4ZEQ, 4ZER, 4ZES, 4ZET, 4ZEU, 4ZEV, 4ZEW, 4ZEX, 4ZEY, 4ZEZ, 4ZFA, 4ZFB, 4ZFC, 4ZFD, 4ZFE, 4ZFF, 4ZFG, 4ZFH, 4ZFI, 4ZFJ, 4ZFL, 4ZFM, 4ZFN, 4ZFO, 4ZFP, 4ZFQ, 4ZFR, 4ZFS, 4ZFT, 4ZFU, 4ZFV, 4ZFW, 4ZFX, 4ZFY, 4ZFZ, 4ZGA, 4ZGB, 4ZGC, 4ZGD, 4ZGE, 4ZGF, 4ZGG, 4ZGH, 4ZGI, 4ZGJ, 4ZGL, 4ZGM, 4ZGN, 4ZGO, 4ZGP, 4ZGQ, 4ZGR, 4ZGS, 4ZGT, 4ZGU, 4ZGV, 4ZGW, 4ZGX, 4ZGY, 4ZGZ, 4ZHA, 4ZHB, 4ZHC, 4ZHD, 4ZHE, 4ZHF, 4ZHG, 4ZHI, 4ZHJ, 4ZHL, 4ZHM, 4ZHN, 4ZHO, 4ZHP, 4ZHQ, 4ZHR, 4ZHS, 4ZHT, 4ZHU, 4ZHV, 4ZHW, 4ZHX, 4ZHY, 4ZHZ, 4ZIA, 4ZIB, 4ZIC, 4ZID, 4ZIE, 4ZIF, 4ZIG, 4ZIH, 4ZIJ, 4ZIL, 4ZIM, 4ZIN, 4ZIO, 4ZIP, 4ZIQ, 4ZIR, 4ZIS, 4ZIT, 4ZIU, 4ZIV, 4ZIW, 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4ZLX, 4ZLY, 4LZZ, 4ZZZ, 4ZMA, 4ZMB, 4ZMC, 4ZMD, 4ZME, 4ZMF, 4ZMG, 4ZMH, 4ZMI, 4ZMJ, 4ZML, 4ZMN, 4ZMO, 4ZMP, 4ZMQ, 4ZMR, 4ZMS, 4ZMT, 4ZMU, 4ZMV, 4ZMW, 4ZMX, 4ZMY, 4LZZ, 4ZZZ, 4ZNA, 4ZNB, 4ZNC, 4ZND, 4ZNE, 4ZNF, 4ZNG, 4ZNH, 4ZNI, 4ZNJ, 4ZNL, 4ZNM, 4ZNN, 4ZNO, 4ZNP, 4ZNQ, 4ZNR, 4ZNS, 4ZNT, 4ZNU, 4ZNV, 4ZNW, 4ZNX, 4ZNY, 4LZZ, 4ZZZ, 4ZOA, 4ZOB, 4ZOC, 4ZOD, 4ZOE, 4ZOF, 4ZOG, 4ZOH, 4ZOI, 4ZOJ, 4ZOL, 4ZOM, 4ZON, 4ZOO, 4ZOP, 4ZOQ, 4ZOR, 4ZOS, 4ZOT, 4ZOU, 4ZOV, 4ZOW, 4ZOX, 4ZOY, 4LZZ, 4ZZZ, 4ZPA, 4ZPB, 4ZPC, 4ZPD, 4ZPE, 4ZPF, 4ZPG, 4ZPH, 4ZPI, 4ZPJ, 4ZPL, 4ZPM, 4ZPN, 4ZPO, 4ZPP, 4ZPQ, 4ZPR, 4ZPS, 4ZPT, 4ZPU, 4ZPV, 4ZPW, 4ZPX, 4ZPY, 4LZZ, 4ZZZ, 4ZQA, 4ZQB, 4ZQC, 4ZQD, 4ZQE, 4ZQF, 4ZQG, 4ZQH, 4ZQI, 4ZQJ, 4ZQL, 4ZQM, 4ZQN, 4ZQO, 4ZQP, 4ZQQ, 4ZQR, 4ZQS, 4ZQT, 4ZQU, 4ZQ



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elation with the Division, and I feel that there should be more of it. To others, of course.

See SGP heard in QSO on 7 Mc. with Bert RBA, who then discussed with engaged for a detailed technical discussion on beams, ratios, etc., etc. I did not stay long with them. Both signals sounding fine, from the QSO and the house, and good quality, too, if that counts for anything these days. Jack J3S returned from his extended tour into some of the higher echelons of the Division, and the bill of the hospitality an route. Now he is on the look out for mobile gear.

The President sent a letter to me today and went off into hysterics as he usually does when he delivers a letter from Luckinade. He said he had received a letter from VK3CKX/VK3J, giving me a report of 5 by 8 plus 85 db. on my a.s.b. signals, dated 1st April, 1971. Ha-ha-he-he, how funny can you get. I told him, let me tell you, I have been further injured by telling me that he worked a Len Parsons (WALLG) from Norfolk Island and continued the insult by saying the Len certainly let the Parsons name down. He turned out to be a real gent! Arch signed the letter T2, and said bury the axe—he did not say where—but I could have told him.

Our President, John J3C, long may he reign, has asked me to devote a few words in this month's magazine to the payment of the subscriptions for 1970-83, which by the time you are reading this (always assuming that you do read it) will have fallen due. The old practice used to be to post out to the members an account, but as postage started to rise the practice has had to include an account in the Divisional Journal which is issued around February. Last year, it was remarkable how many members did not see the account in the Journal, and until each one was contacted personally, the membership dues were in a decidedly sick condition. By this time the magazine had ceased to be delivered, and confusion reigned supreme. Now, to make a short story longer, all this amounts to the fact that your subscriptions are now due so what about coughing up. No subscriptions—no function for the Division—and worst of all, no salary for me. What do you think? How much would you like to pay? Well, if you must know, NIX—plus plenty of abuse!

About this time last year my Amateur License fell due and I put a winge in the time because I had to pay it in a special place and could not pay it at a Post Office in my suburb. This paragraph turned out to be one of the best "Kites" that I have ever sent up, the reaction from all points of the compass exceeded all hopes. I received a letter from about one letter on the subject each month ever since. I even received two this month, one from Bert J2V and the other from Jeff JAHM, all telling me that they had succeeded where I had failed and advising me to pluck up my courage and give it another go. All right, I will. My fees will be due in February and probably as you read this I will be in duress vile, with Doc BMD personally sending me with the bread and water, and at the same time whipping me with the cat-o-nine-tails! Don't think that I am retracting my original paragraph. After all, I have received a letter from a VK3 who suggested that he had been able to pay his licence fee anywhere else but at the Receiver of Public Monies. Don't forget, the fee is written only for VK3 consumption! The fee is \$25 (Penny to you).

TASMANIA

We extend our deepest sympathy to Geoff TZAR following the death of his mother two days before Christmas last. On the same day, Alan took his father to his hospital and I understand that the gentleman is still there with no improvement.

Congratulations to Ted TEJ on his election to the office of Federal Councillor for this Division, following upon the very close election with only one vote separating the two candidates.

The club room fund raising committee was delighted with the success of the function at the end of 1970, and on 3rd Jan. had a sum in excess of £16 was added to the fund. VK3 has an a.s.b. station once again. John TAO has a fix of this type working very well

LOW NOISE XTAL CONVS. 144 Mc. Repairs to and construction of Receivers, Transmitters and Test Equipment. T.V. alignment.

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146a Cotham Road, Kew, Vic. WY 3777

induced on the 80 mc band, where he can be worked almost nightly. The call sign of TV8 can also be heard regularly on 80 mc c.w. Jan TV8 is over here for a period of about six months and he welcomes someone to talk to.

January was the month for portable operation, and we heard J7B, TCT, TR1, TP3 and TKH at various times during the month.

Remember that the Annual General Meeting of the Division will be held on 24th March, 1962, the ladies are invited to the Dinner so bring them along, and make this event the success it was last year. Also, remember to vote for the elections for Council, your vote is important.

Bob TZBE has recently returned, reluctantly, to work after his holiday trip to New Zealand. He has brought back some exquisite ideas on how to cook food, and we have threatened to appoint him as the probably cook on pain of death if his culinary efforts should not live up to their promise. We were delighted to welcome George TKL and Mrs. Groves among us. They have been holidaying in Hobart, staying with TEJ and Mrs. Cruise.

Our existing club rooms have had a face lift over the past month due to the efforts of a few devoted workers. Our sincere thanks are due to them in this regard. The annual subscription for 1962 will be due in the amount you owe to ease the job on the poor old Secretary. He does not get paid for the work he does on our behalf.

At the January meeting of the V.H.F. Group a most remarkable tape, recorded by WHDQ and dealing with modes of v.h.f. propagation, was played. One lesson which can be learned from this tape is that c.w. is an absolute must for achieving consistent results. T2, TZZ.

HAMADS

Minimum 5/-, for thirty words.

Extra words, 2d. each.

Advertisements under this heading will only be accepted from Institute Members who desire to dispose of equipment which is their own personal property. Copy must be received at F.O. Box 38, East Melbourne, C.S. Vic. by 5th of the month, and remittance should accompany the advertisement. Cash advertisements are submitted in Hamads. Dealers' advertisements not accepted in this column.

A SALE of surplus gear: 3BZ Rx, 200 Kc-30 Mc, 230v., £13. 1000 Vt. 500 mA supply, disposals, ideal for 813 Tx. £25. Emerson 21" T.V., excellent order, £30. 7-9 Mc. Command, modified, £84. 4-5.3 Mc. Command, with mixer and 9 Mc. xtal, £84. Clarion Tape Recorder, as new, accessories, £40. Much junk at assorted prices, no reasonable offer refused. Wanted to Buy: H.F. Coil Boxes for HRO, top price paid. Ian Macmillan, VK3CS, 1 Norfolk Rd., Surrey Hills, Vic. Phone WF 1347.

BARGAIN: GBL516 16 mm. Sound Projector, £75. Philips TA101D Signal Generator, £12. R.F. Unit 26, £4, or exchange for good communication receiver or tape recorder. VK6RE, 10 Craddock Road, Merredin, W.A.

BENDIX Frequency Meter with V.R. Power Supply, perfect, £45. 1,150 volt heavy-duty Power Supply, ex U.S.A.F. (RA-348). Approximately two feet square, £15. Lance, VK3DS, 123 Webster St., Ballarat, Vic.

BUY: Command Transmitter Rack. Russell 34-8268 or (home) 74-4469 Vic.

COMMUN. Receiver R.C.A. AR88, 13 tubes, bandspread all bands including 28 Mc. Good sideband receiver. A1 order. G. B. Lance, VK3DS, 123 Webster St., Ballarat, Vic.

FOR SALE: AR7 £45; converted 522 transmitter £5; also other items to value of £10-£20 to be given to the buyer of both. Phone JU 5195, VK3ZFN.

FOR SALE: Eddystone "750" D/Conversion Rx, £100. Central Electronics S.B. Slicer with API Adaptor, £40. Panadapter BC-1031-A, 455 Kc., mint cond., £45. Heathkit Sig. Gen., SG8, £19/10/0. Heath 3" v.t. Oscilloscope, £37. A.W.A. Car Phone Tx, not working, £3/10/0. Rx with Gelofo Front-End, D/Conv., not working, £18. 3BZ Tx, £4. Kingsley S8er, £5. 6" C.R.O. Indicator V.I. 230v., a/c supply, £5. 300 mA. Chokes, 22 and 122. 12v. Vibe. Trans. 600/60,000 ohm Line Trans. all 5/-, 100 watt Public Address Amp. with p.s.u., no valves, £20. Command Rx 3-6 Mc. and 6-9 Mc., £4/10/0 each. Dynamotor, 12v. d.c. input, 550v. 200 mA. output, £2/10/0. Power Trans. 750 aside, 300 mA., £4/10/0. AR8 Rx, £10. Type S P/S Supply, £10. Six el. 2 metre and 4 el. 5 metre Beams, 300 ohms, £6 each. Gelofo V.F.O. in cabinet, £11/10/0. A.W.A. 6 volt Rx, B/C 200 mA. Chokes, 22 and 122. 12v. Vibe. E750s all sockets, resistor and cond on same chassis, 3 units, 12/6. T. Straughair, 185 Stephen St., Yarraville, Victoria.

FOR SALE: Gelofo Transmitter G222R, perfect order, mike included, £90. Rotary 3 element Beam, 20 metres, height 45 ft., base 6 ft. square, steel construction, includes a.c. rotating mechanism, solenoids and azimuthal direction indicator, transformers and feed lines, and plated flexible guy wires. This unit is easily dismantled and erected, main tower is in two sections, permanent steel ladder on highest section facilitates maintenance, £90. Both units are in perfect order and combine to give superlative DX performance on 20 metres. Mobile Transmitter, 40 metres, commercial finish, final 2E26, mod. pr. 6AQ5s, driven 12AT7, includes loaded whip (imported U.S.A. for mudguard mounting, £23. Inspection of all units will be welcomed. John Moore, 124 Burwood Road, Burwood, Vic. BW 1264. VK3AES.

FOR SALE: Hallicrafter SX28 Super-skyder Receiver, 0.5 to 42 Mc., two r.f. stages, push-pull output, matching speaker, handbook, £70. VK3QF, 155 Kilby Road, East Kew, Vic.

FOR SALE: Hallicrafter SX28A Communication Receiver in excellent condition with auto transformer and instruction manual. Speaker optional. VK3LC, 1013 High St., Armadale, Vic. Phone BV 3918.

SELL: Swap: A.S.T. Supertuner. C.R.O. Mod. Pwr. Sulfex. Valves. Parts of all Types. V.H.F. Gear. Panadapter 450-470 Kc. f. No dealers. 97 Birkett St., Bedford, W.A.

TRANSMITTER in Rack. 100TH final. Bandswitched exciter, etc. Huge power supplies. 12 Metres (Weston), £40. D150 813 final, exciter and supplies. £35. Fantastic value. VK3DS, 123 Webster St., Ballarat, Vic.

WANTED: One BC348 Receiver or one of equal performance. Ring JF 4016 after 7.0 p.m. G. Jessup, 36 Boomerang St., Turramurra, Sydney.

WANTED TO BUY: "Short Wave Magazine" copy August 1958. F. G. Ball, VK3YS, 60 Shannon St., Box Hill, Vic. WX 2213.

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3.5 Mc. Ham Band:	50 Mc. Ham Band:	144 Mc. Ham Band (continued):
DC 3515 FT 3555	DC 8333.3 = 50 Mc.	DC 8016 DC 8022.5 DC 8029.5
FT 3535 DC 3560	DC 8383.3 = 50.3 Mc.	DC 8016.5 DC 8023 DC 8030
FT 3536 DC 3562	DC 8400 = 50.4 Mc.	DC 8017 DC 8023.5 DC 8030.5
DC 3537 FT 3564	DC 8416 = 50.5 Mc.	DC 8017.5 DC 8024 DC 8031
FT 3534 FT 3573	DC 8450 = 50.7 Mc.	DC 8018 DC 8024.5 DC 8031.5
DC 3547 FT 3575	DC 8483 = 50.9 Mc.	DC 8018.5 DC 8025 DC 8032
FT 3549 FT 3580	DC 8500 = 51 Mc.	DC 8019 DC 8025.5 DC 8032.5
FT 3552 FT 3587		DC 8019.5 DC 8026 DC 8033
DC 3552 FT 3595		DC 8020 DC 8026.5 DC 8033.5
		DC 8020.5 DC 8027 DC 8034
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Crystals of any frequency, £2.

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Superseal Paper Type:

0.047 μ F. 1000v. 0.0033 μ F. 600v.
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Sensitivity: d.c. 20,000 ohms/volt, a.c. 10,000 ohms/volt. Ranges—d.c. volts: 6, 30, 120, 600, 1,200v.; a.c. volts: 6, 30, 120, 600, 1,200v. D.c. current: 60 μ A, 6 mA., 60 mA., 600 mA. Resistance: 10K, 100K, 1M, 10M ohms. Capacitance: 0.001-0.2 μ F. 0.0001-0.01 μ F. Inductance: 30, 3,000H. Decibels: —20 to +17 db. (0 db.—0.775V.—600 ohms). Dimensions: 4 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 2 1/2". Weight: 1.3 lbs.
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Type R89/ARN-5A. 300 Mc. Valves: seven 6AJ5s, two 12SN7s, one 12SR7, one 28D7, six relays, and three crystals of 6522.9 Kc. As new. £5 each.

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20,000 ohms per v. d.c. 10,000 ohms per v. a.c.



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D.c. volts: 0-3, 25, 50, 250, 500, 2,500.
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Dimensions: 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1-1/8 in.

Complete with internal battery, testing leads and probe.

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